

have been suspicious of the Colossus of the North, despite the many attempts to help them on our part. People-to-people programs can help eliminate the suspicions. Hopefully, other states will follow Maine's good example.

THE LATE HONORABLE ELMER J. HOLLAND

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1968

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, a very great and good man has passed away this summer, a man who was truly a man of the people whom he represented. I believe that is how ELMER J. HOLLAND will be remembered, as one who gave of himself heart and soul all his life following the Gospel's command to "love thy neighbor." He will be remembered not only for what he did, but for what he was—a kind man, beloved by all who knew him for his warmth and loyalty, and for his sensitivity to the needs and feelings of others. He was a courageous man, too, one who, as he once said of himself, "loved a good fight."

He dedicated himself completely to the public welfare; he sacrificed much for his country. A decorated veteran of two world wars, he was a true patriot who fought not only to defend our country but also to make it a better place in which to live. After a career as both a business executive and as a union representative, he served eight terms in the Pennsylvania Assembly, four in the house and four in the senate.

Representative HOLLAND first came to Congress in 1942, when he was elected to fill an unexpired term. In 1956 he again won a special election to fill a vacant seat in the House, and he was reelected to every succeeding Congress. As the years passed, the creative genius of this great humanitarian inspired much compassionate legislation that became the law of our land. ELMER HOLLAND was one of the early advocates of medicare. As ranking member of the House Education and Labor Committee, he championed the raising of minimum wages, liberalization of Federal employee compensation provisions, lowering of the minimum age for social security benefits, raising the standards of mine safety, and establishing the 35-hour workweek. He was ready always to speak for the weak and helpless, the most humble workers, the disabled or the aged.

It was Congressman HOLLAND who was first drawn to the plight of the thousands of workers whose jobs have been replaced in the inevitable process of automation. It was his plea that was first heard for a program of training and rehabilitation to give men marketable skills to replace those no longer needed. Out of his sympathy and determination came the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. Conceived, written, and sponsored by Congressman HOLLAND, this landmark legislation will stand as a triumphant monument to a man who never failed to heed the cries for help of his fellow men.

His death is a great loss to Congress and to the country; he will be sorely missed. His life was an inspiring portrayal of the noblest and most patriotic ideals of civic and humanitarian responsibility. May the memory of ELMER HOLLAND, man and citizen, be held in reverence for generations of Americans to come.

PROTEST RALLY AGAINST COMMUNIST INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1968

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, August 23, I was privileged to join a protest rally held at Bohemian National Hall in Cleveland by the American Committee for the Liberation of Czechoslovakia.

It was a moving occasion in which all of us pledged our united efforts to the cause of a self-determination for that courageous little nation.

I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the magnificent speech given by Martin Hrabik, the distinguished president of the committee, and of the resolution adopted by the assembly at the rally:

SPEECH OF MARTIN HRABIK, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR LIBERATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AUGUST 23, 1968

[Translated from Czech]

Honorable guests, brothers and sisters, we are gathered here today at the very time when the Czechoslovakians are attempting to stop Soviet tanks with nothing else but their bare hands and their own bodies. On the television screen of the entire world, we see the united and spontaneous resistance of the Czechoslovak people against the invaders. The ink has barely dried and the friendship treaties of Cierna and Bratislava which guaranteed the Czechoslovaks the right to conduct their internal affairs as they saw fit, and already the forces of the signatories representing a population of about three hundred million have attacked and occupied the small Czechoslovak Republic.

The Soviet Union without regard to its international obligation and to the most fundamental laws of human decency is destroying the only Socialist government in the world which has the absolute support and confidence of its citizens. By this action the Soviet Union has shattered the solidarity of the International Communist movement. This solidarity has been a 50-year old aim of Soviet diplomacy. The cynical declarations of the representative of the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations, Ambassador Malik, have only confirmed the hypocrisy and wickedness of Moscow. This unhumane act has forever destroyed the traditional sympathy the Czech and Slovak people have had for their Russian brethren. This invasion has also buried any hope that the Czechoslovak Communists may have had about the feasibility of humanizing and democratizing Socialism. It has also unveiled the true intentions of the Kremlin's foreign policies. Today the example of Czechoslovakia clearly demonstrates to the leaders of the free world the value of Soviet International agreements and commitments. If anyone today were to put trust in the peaceful and democratic aims of the Soviet Union, he must capitulate before the overwhelming logic of the Czechoslovak experience.

I am proud of the citizens of my native land. They have resisted and are resisting

boldly. I am moved to tears by the courage of the Czechoslovak youth. I fear for their lives and safety.

In the name of humanity we call today to the entire world:

Help the Czechoslovak people!

Help a people whose democratic traditions date several centuries!

Help humanity!

Help democracy!

RESOLUTION

(Adopted by the assembly at the protest rally against the Communist invasion of Czechoslovakia—American Committee for the Liberation of Czechoslovakia)

We, the citizens of Greater Cleveland, here gathered, do condemn, solemnly and publicly, before the conscience of the entire world, the brutal, ruthless and unprovoked aggression of the Soviet Union and its allies against the Republic of Czechoslovakia;

We deplore this invasion as a flagrant violation of all the canons of decency and mutual self-respect which govern the relationship between men and nations;

We hold this action as an outrage against the principles of sovereignty and self-determination espoused in the United Nations Charter of which the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria are signatories;

We fear for the life and safety of the Czechoslovak political leaders and all those active and committed to the reform movement;

We fear for the life and safety of the common people who have supported the liberation drive;

We fear for the spark of liberty and democracy which have been ignited in Czechoslovakia;

However, most of all remembering the tragic fate of the Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians, we fear for the existence and survival of the Czechoslovak Republic as a national entity.

Therefore,

We call upon the United Nations;

We call upon each and every freedom loving nation in the Americas, in Africa, in Europe and Asia;

We call upon the President and the Congress of the United States of America;

We call upon each and every American City;

We call upon men of peace and good will not to let a small nation of 14 million, which desires nothing more than to conduct its own affairs in business, honor and freedom to be annihilated by the overwhelming force of its enemies.

We implore all to spare no effort to effect the immediate withdrawal of the Warsaw Pact troops from the Czechoslovak Republic.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN NATIONALS IN CLEVELAND AREA

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1968

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, in the last several days, I have been contacted by over 40 Czechoslovakian nationals, currently visiting the greater Cleveland area on visitor's visas, concerning their status and political asylum in the United States.

In view of the number of people desiring assistance in obtaining political asylum, I have sent the following telegram to the President of the United States:

In view of the cruel and disheartening occupation of Czechoslovakia by military forces of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw

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Pact countries, I urge that asylum and refuge be extended to all Czechoslovak nationals currently visiting the United States.

The young Czechoslovak nationals are those most interested in seeking political asylum since they are unwilling to accept the new restrictions imposed by the Soviet Union with the new regime. Many of the older, married couples were reluctant to ask for asylum since they have children who remain in Czechoslovakia. I have directed three specific cases concerning political asylum to the attention of the Secretary of State.

It is my hope that the President can make an early determination on the question of granting political asylum so that these young people may know how to plan their future.

CHAIRMAN MENDEL RIVERS COM-
MENDED

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1968

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, no South Carolinian in the modern history of our State is held in higher esteem than our beloved and respected colleague, MENDEL RIVERS.

Recently the cosponsors of the observance of National Maritime Day at the Port of Charleston adopted a splendid resolution which I commend to the attention of the Congress and to the people of our country:

A RESOLUTION

Whereas, Honorable L. Mendel Rivers, representative from the First Congressional District, and Chairman, Committee of Armed Services, United States House of Representatives, has served his constituency faithfully and effectively; and

Whereas, Congressman Rivers has long been a strong advocate for the development of commerce at the Ports of South Carolina and a vigorous supporter of a larger U.S. Merchant Marine; and

Whereas, his contributions to the economy of his District and South Carolina through the attraction of commerce and industry, his concern and interest in each and every constituent have endeared him to his people; and

Whereas, he has unceasingly devoted his energies to the preservation of America and its heritage of freedom through his position as Chairman, Committee on Armed Services; and

Whereas, his character, his dedication to duty, his enthusiasm, and his courage, are inspirational—not only to his constituents—but to those throughout the world who love freedom; now

Therefore, be it resolved, that the cosponsors of the observance of National Maritime Day at the Port of Charleston commend Honorable L. Mendel Rivers most highly for his exemplary record of public service in the Congress on behalf of his District, his State, and his Country.

Attested to this 21st Day of May, 1968:
Propeller Club of the United States, Port of Charleston; Charleston Branch Pilots Association; Maritime Association, Port of Charleston; South Carolina State Ports Authority; Charleston Trident Chamber of Commerce; Delta Nu Alpha Transportation Fraternity; National Defense Transportation Association.

BLESSINGS OF AMERICA FAR OUT- WEIGH DISADVANTAGES

HON. JOHN J. McFALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 1968

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, in these days of instant communication and the constant search for sensational happenings to report on television, radio, and in other news media, a rather distorted picture of America has emerged.

It is heartening, therefore, when a publication of nationwide circulation adds up some of the good things about our country and publishes results that show the blessings preponderantly overshadow the comparatively few drawbacks.

The editors of U.S. News & World Report in the issue of September 2 have performed an excellent service in presenting the article, "The Good Things About the United States Today."

It is important that we recognize and give full credit to accomplishments of the American people during recent years to make this a better land and a better world, in my estimation. I therefore commend the article to those who may not have had an opportunity to read it. The article follows:

[From the U.S. News & World Report, Sept. 2, 1968]

THE GOOD THINGS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES TODAY

At home and abroad, America now is being pictured as an ailing giant.

Racial strife, student anarchy, a rising wave of crime, dissent over the war in Vietnam—these and other troubles are leading many in the world to conclude that the United States is on the road to decline and downfall.

Yet a close look at the facts of life in the America of today turns up quite different conclusions. The nation's strengths are found to be great and varied.

Below the surface turmoil, a peaceful revolution is transforming not only the economy but the social structure. Never, in the past, has a society offered so much prosperity to so many of its people.

Far from being a "sick" society, Americans in the majority are showing themselves to be strong and morally responsible.

They are spending billions to erase poverty in the nation—and more billions to help other nations.

It is the nuclear defense system maintained by the United States that is providing security for much of the world. American troops drove Communist invaders out of South Korea, kept the peace in Lebanon and staved off a Communist takeover in South Vietnam.

SUCCOR TO WORLD

U.S. aid, flowing generously overseas since 1945, rescued Western Europe from the brink of anarchy after World War II and averted famine in India. Now it is generating social revolutions in many of the world's small nations.

Recently Australia's Prime Minister John Gorton said:

"I wonder if anybody has thought what the situation of comparatively small nations would be if there were not in existence a United States—with a heritage of democracy and a willingness to see that small nations who otherwise might not be able to protect themselves are given some shield. Imagine what the situation in the world would be if there were not a great and giant country prepared to make those sacrifices."

Today, despite its supposed "weakness," the United States towers over the globe as no other power in history ever has been able to do.

American capital investment in Europe comes to about 16 billion dollars. Predictions are heard that U.S. industry on that continent soon will become the world's third-largest economic power—after America itself and Soviet Russia.

Not only in terms of political power, but in culture, the "American way of life" is turning up everywhere.

Even in Communist countries, young people are playing "rock" music. The light luncheon favored by American businessmen is making heavy inroads on the Parisian cuisine.

Not long ago President Lyndon B. Johnson took issue with those who say that the U.S. is "sick." He said: "America, I believe, is essentially healthy [and] is getting healthier."

STORY OF PROGRESS

A wide range of arguments can be marshaled to support the view that the U.S., if not living in the "best of times," is far from moving toward the "worst of times."

In the U.S. itself, steady progress is being made on a broad front toward a solution of major problems. This is being done in the energetic and experimental way of Americans.

As just one example—

Quietly, behind the scenes of racial strife that draw world scorn, Negroes—by the hundreds of thousands every year—are moving out of poverty into the ranks of the middle class. In the past two years, President Johnson said, more Negroes and other nonwhites have risen above poverty than in all the previous six years combined.

Since 1960, the number of Negro families earning more than \$7,000 a year has more than doubled. Median income of the Negro family has gone up from \$3,233 in 1960 to \$4,900.

Reason for this is that a larger number of Negroes are getting jobs—and better jobs, too.

Between 1963 and 1967, the number of Negroes hired for professional, technical and managerial jobs rose 35 per cent. Total Negro employment rose 20 per cent.

Educationally, the Negro-white gap in school years completed has narrowed from an average of two years in 1960 to six months at present. And statistics show that a U.S. Negro is more likely to go on to college than is any citizen of any Western European country except France.

The racial upheaval, taking place peacefully behind outward turmoil, is only part of the nation's transformation in recent years.

RISE FROM POVERTY

Altogether, more than 14 million Americans have left poverty behind them during the past seven years.

Latest estimates indicate that the proportion of families earning \$7,000 or more annually, in terms of 1966 dollars, had risen from 22 per cent in 1950 to about 55 per cent in 1966. And last year, for the first time, median family income reached \$8,000 a year.

Meanwhile, the proportion of families earning under \$5,000 a year, in terms of 1966 dollars, had dropped from 58 per cent in 1950 to about 38 per cent.

Socially and politically, the result is that the middle class is becoming the dominant fact of life in today's America, to an extent that most foreigners can only dream about.

Five million more American families own stock than in 1963, while 23 million more have savings accounts.

Home ownership has gone up from 38 million families to 37 million since 1960. Multi-car ownership has gone up from 9.5 million to 14.7 million, and 94 per cent of all American families have at least one television set—often two—in the house.